

Remarks

Entry of the above-noted amendments, reconsideration of the application, and allowance of all claims pending are respectfully requested. By this amendment, claims 1-7 and withdrawn claims 8-24 are canceled, claims 25-37 remain in the application and claims 38-44 are added. These amendments to the claims constitute a bona fide attempt by applicant to advance prosecution of the application and obtain allowance of certain claims, and are in no way meant to acquiesce to the substance of the rejections. Support for the amendments can be found throughout the specification (e.g., page 2, lines 12-18, page 5, lines 9-18, page 8, lines 6-9 and page 9, lines 4-8 and lines 21-23), figures (e.g. FIGS. 1-2), and claims 1-24 and thus, no new matter has been added. Claims 25-44 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103**A. The rejection of claims 1-3, 5, 7, 25-27, 29-33 and 35**

Claims 1-3, 5, 7, 25-27, 29-33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffith et al. in view of Saunders et al. This rejection is respectfully, but most strenuously, traversed.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action's citations to the applied references, with or without modification or combination, assuming, *arguendo*, that the modification or combination of the Office Action's citations to the applied references is proper, do not teach or suggest one or more elements of the claimed invention, as further discussed below.

For explanatory purposes, applicants discuss herein one or more differences between the Office Action's citations to the applied references and the claimed invention with reference to one or more parts of the applied references. This discussion, however, is in no way meant to acquiesce in any characterization that one or more parts of the Office Action's citations to the applied references correspond to the claimed invention.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action's citations to the applied references do not teach or suggest one or more elements of the claimed invention. A careful reading of the Office Action's citations to the applied references fails to teach or suggest, for example, assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones; employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone, as recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

Griffith et al. (column 1, lines 53-62) discloses

According to the invention, when a wireless terminal enters a new location, the telephone number assigned to the wireless terminal is automatically changed to be a telephone number assigned to that location. Advantageously, the features associated with the wireless terminal will also be changed to the features assigned to the location. In addition, this invention allows flexibility for the telephone number of the wireless terminal to remain fixed and not to be changed to a telephone number assigned to a particular location.

Griffith et al. discloses temporarily assigning a new single telephone number when a wireless terminal informs a wireless switching system it has entered a new location, such as a different sales area of a department store, so as to make it appear that the wireless phone is

connected only to the new location. The Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. fails to disclose an approach which provides automatic flexibility in the routing and billing of calls to and from a wireless phone, in response to a change in physical location of the wireless phone. Simply missing from the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. is any mention of assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones; employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone. In applicants' claimed approach, permanently assigned telephone numbers are permanently retained throughout the travels of the mobile phone, regardless of its physical location. Rather than change the mobile phone's telephone number, the claimed approach provides an effective routing of calls to a mobile phone, with the first number being employed when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and the second number being employed when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone. So, the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. fails to satisfy at least one of the limitations recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

The shortcomings of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. relative to certain elements of the claimed invention have been discussed above. The Office Action proposes a combination of the citation to Griffith et al. with a citation to Saunders et al. However, the Office Action's citation to Saunders et al. does not overcome the deficiency of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. Applicants respectfully submit that the proposed combination of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. with the Office Action's citation to Saunders et al. fails

to provide the required approach, assuming, *arguendo*, that the combination of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. with the Office Action's citation to Saunders et al. is proper.

Saunders et al. (column 6, lines 22-27) discloses

A user of communication device 12 may activate a service button 106 in response to a menu item presented on display 104 of input/output device 56. Either using service buttons 106 or keypad 108, the user of communication device 12 can specify a desired voice service or enhanced service.

and at column 7, line 56 to column 8, line 7 discloses

Since communication device 12 concurrently registers multiple NAMs 70-74 with networks 14 and 16, enhanced roaming capabilities are possible. Assume communication device 12 moves from a home service area to a roaming service area. Typically, any calls made from the roaming service area using a NAM associated with the home service area would incur additional roamer fees. Therefore, communication device 50 registers an additional NAM 74 that provides local telephone service in the roaming service area without incurring additional roaming fees. However, since communication device 12 supports concurrent registration of multiple NAMs, NAM 72 associated with the home service area may still be registered as a roamer in the roaming service area to receive calls placed to communication device 12. Therefore, communication device 12 can reduce roamer fees by maintaining a number of local NAMs for outbound calls, but can also register as a roamer to ensure that it receives all inbound communication to communication device 12.

Saunders et al. discloses a number of service procedures requested by a user's keypress, one of which is recited immediately above. In this procedure, enhanced roaming is provided by concurrently registered multiple number assignment modules (NAMs). Because of the concurrent registrations, the user will receive calls to all NAMs, indiscriminately. The Office Action's citation to Saunders et al. fails to disclose an approach which provides automatic flexibility in the routing and billing of calls to and from a wireless phone, in response to a change

in physical location of the wireless phone. Simply missing from the Office Action's citation to Saunders et al. is any mention of assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones; employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone. In applicants' claimed approach, a discriminating routing of calls to a mobile phone is provided, with the first number being employed when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and the second number being employed when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone.

So, the Office Action's citation to Saunders et al. fails to satisfy at least one of the limitations recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

The Office Action's citations to Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. both fail to meet at least one of applicants' claimed features. For example, there is no teaching or suggestion in the Office Action's citations to Griffith et al. or Saunders et al. of assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones; employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone, as recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

Furthermore, despite allegations in the Office Action, it is respectfully submitted that the art of record fails to provide any teaching, suggestion, or incentive for modifying the citations to Griffith et al. and/or Saunders et al. to provide the claimed approach. One skilled in the art would

not look to Saunders et al. to modify Griffith et al. at all, let alone to provide automatic location-based discrimination in the manner suggested only in applicant's claimed approach. Griffith et al. discloses temporarily assigning a new single telephone number when a wireless terminal informs a wireless switching system it has entered a new location, such as a different sales area of a department store, so as to make it appear that the wireless phone is connected only to the new location. Saunders et al. discloses a service procedure requested by a user's keypress, to obtain enhanced roaming by concurrently registering multiple number assignment modules in which the user will receive calls to all NAMs, indiscriminately.

For all the reasons presented above with reference to claims 25-31, claims 25-31 are believed neither anticipated nor obvious over the art of record. The corresponding dependent claims are believed allowable for the same reasons as independent claim 25 and 31, as well as for their own additional characterizations.

B. The rejection of claims 4, 28 and 34

Claims 4, 28 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffith et al. in view of Saunders et al. as applied to claims 1, 25 and 31 above and in further view of Bansal et al. This rejection is respectfully, but most strenuously, traversed.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action's citations to the applied references, with or without modification or combination, assuming, *arguendo*, that the modification or combination of the Office Action's citations to the applied references is proper, do not teach or suggest one or more elements of the claimed invention, as further discussed below.

For explanatory purposes, applicants discuss herein one or more differences between the Office Action's citations to the applied references and the claimed invention with reference to

one or more parts of the applied references. This discussion, however, is in no way meant to acquiesce in any characterization that one or more parts of the Office Action's citations to the applied references correspond to the claimed invention.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action's citations to the applied references do not teach or suggest one or more elements of the claimed invention. A careful reading of the Office Action's citations to the applied references fails to teach or suggest, for example, assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones; employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone, as recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

As discussed above, Griffith et al. discloses temporarily assigning a new single telephone number when a wireless terminal informs a wireless switching system it has entered a new location, such as a different sales area of a department store, so as to make it appear that the wireless phone is connected only to the new location. Griffith et al. merely changes the telephone number when a new location is entered, for the temporary duration that the mobile phone is in the new location. Rather than change the mobile phone's telephone number, the claimed approach provides an effective routing of calls to a mobile phone, with the first number being employed when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and the second number being employed when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone. So, the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. fails to satisfy at least one of the limitations recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

As discussed above, Saunders et al. discloses a service procedure in which enhanced roaming is provided by concurrently registered multiple number assignment modules (NAMs). Because of the concurrent registrations, the user will receive calls to all NAMs, indiscriminately. In applicants' claimed approach, a discriminating routing of calls to a mobile phone is provided, with the first number being employed when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and the second number being employed when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone. The Office Action's citation to Saunders et al. fails to disclose an approach in which a first number is employed when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and a second number is employed when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone. This approach provides automatic flexibility in the routing and billing of calls to and from a wireless phone, in response to a change in physical location of the wireless phone.

So, the Office Action's citation to Saunders et al. fails to satisfy at least one of the limitations recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

The shortcomings of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. relative to certain elements of the claimed invention have been discussed above. The Office Action proposes a combination of the citations to Griffith et al. and Saunders et al., as discussed above, with a citation to Bansal et al.

However, the Office Action's citation to Bansal et al. does not overcome the deficiencies of the Office Action's citations to Griffith et al. and/or to Saunders et al., taken either alone or in combination. Applicants respectfully submit that the proposed combination of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. with the Office Action's citation to Bansal

et al. fails to provide the required approach, assuming, *arguendo*, that the combination of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. with the Office Action's citation to Bansal et al. is proper.

Bansal et al. (column 3, lines 45-47) discloses

However, in the present invention, the wireless phone is associated with multiple MINs which may have different calling costs under the same circumstances.

And in column 5, lines 4-7

...wireless phone network 100 selects the MIN that will provide the most cost-effective service for wireless calls to and from wireless phone 102.

Bansal et al. discloses associating a wireless phone with multiple MINs which may have different calling costs under the same circumstances. The Office Action's citation to Bansal et al. fails to disclose assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller. Simply missing from the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. is any mention of assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones; employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone, as recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

So, the Office Action's citation to Bansal et al. fails to satisfy at least one of the limitations recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

The Office Action's citations to Griffith et al., Saunders et al. and Bansal et al. all fail to meet at least one of applicants' claimed features. For example, there is no teaching or suggestion in the Office Action's citations to Griffith et al., Saunders et al. or to Bansal et al., taken either

alone or in combination, of assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones; employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone, as recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

Furthermore, the Office Action does not allege that the art of record provides any teaching, suggestion, or incentive for modifying the citations to Griffith et al., Saunders et al. and/or Bansal et al. to provide the claimed approach.

For all the reasons presented above with reference to claims 25 and 31, these claims are believed neither anticipated nor obvious over the art of record. These dependent claims are believed allowable for the same reasons as independent claims 25 and 31, as well as for their own additional characterizations.

C. The rejection of claims 6 and 36

Claims 6 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffith et al. in view of Saunders et al. as applied to claims 1 and 31 above and in further view of in view of Chavez, Jr. This rejection is respectfully, but most strenuously, traversed.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action's citations to the applied references, with or without modification or combination, assuming, *arguendo*, that the modification or combination of the Office Action's citations to the applied references is proper, do not teach or suggest one or more elements of the claimed invention, as further discussed below.

For explanatory purposes, applicants discuss herein one or more differences between the Office Action's citations to the applied references and the claimed invention with reference to one or more parts of the applied references. This discussion, however, is in no way meant to acquiesce in any characterization that one or more parts of the Office Action's citations to the applied references correspond to the claimed invention.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action's citations to the applied references do not teach or suggest one or more elements of the claimed invention. A careful reading of the Office Action's citations to the applied references fails to teach or suggest, for example, assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones; employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone, as recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

As discussed above, Griffith et al. discloses temporarily assigning a new single telephone number when a wireless terminal informs a wireless switching system it has entered a new location, such as a different sales area of a department store, so as to make it appear that the wireless phone is connected only to the new location.

As discussed above, Saunders et al. discloses a number of service procedures requested by a user's keypress, one of which is recited immediately above. In this procedure, enhanced roaming is provided by concurrently registered multiple number assignment modules (NAMs). Because of the concurrent registrations, the user will receive calls to all NAMs, indiscriminately.

The shortcomings of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. relative to certain elements of the claimed invention have been discussed above. The Office

Action proposes a combination of the citations to Griffith et al. and Saunders et al., as discussed above, with a citation to Chavez Jr. However, the Office Action's citation to Chavez Jr. does not overcome the deficiencies of the Office Action's citations to Griffith et al. and/or to Saunders et al., taken either alone or in combination. Applicants respectfully submit that the proposed combination of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. with the Office Action's citation to Chavez Jr. fails to provide the required approach, assuming, *arguendo*, that the combination of the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. with the Office Action's citation to Chavez Jr. is proper.

Chavez Jr. (column 1, lines 56-65) discloses

When a new wireless terminal enters the location, the wireless terminals automatically and dynamically determine a new call coverage path. The wireless terminals establish the new call coverage path by communicating with each other. The wireless switching system to which the wireless terminals are connected does not administer the call coverage group. Advantageously, the criteria utilized to establish the call coverage group is stored within the wireless terminals that will be part of that call coverage group.

And at column 5, lines 34-50

When a wireless terminal has determined that it no longer is in communication with a fixed unit, the wireless terminal sets up a data call to the controlling wireless terminal associated with the fixed unit and informs the controlling wireless terminal that the departing wireless terminal has left the call coverage group. The controlling wireless terminal is responsive to this information to update its own Table 1 and to transmit the information to the other wireless terminals in the call coverage group so that the wireless terminals can update their Table 1. This notification is also automatically done if a user attempts to power off a wireless terminal in a coverage area. As is well known in the art, if a call is not answered by a wireless terminal in the call coverage path, wireless switching system 101 wants to transfer this call to voice mail system 124.

Chavez Jr. discloses the establishment of call coverage groups based on physical locations by criteria stored within the wireless terminals that will be part of that call coverage group. When a wireless terminal has determined that it no longer is in communication with a fixed unit, or if a user attempts to power off a wireless terminal in a coverage area, the wireless terminal sets up a data call to the associated controlling wireless terminal and informs the controlling wireless terminal that the departing wireless terminal has left the call coverage group. The controlling wireless terminal then transmits the information to the other wireless terminals in the call coverage group. If a call is not answered by a wireless terminal in the call coverage path, wireless switching system 101 wants to transfer this call to voice mail system 124. The Office Action's citation to Chavez Jr. fails to disclose assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller. Simply missing from the Office Action's citation to Griffith et al. is any mention of assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones; employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone, as recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

So, the Office Action's citation to Chavez Jr. fails to satisfy at least one of the limitations recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

The Office Action's citations to Griffith et al., Saunders et al. and Chavez Jr. all fail to meet at least one of applicants' claimed features. For example, there is no teaching or suggestion in the Office Action's citations to Griffith et al., Saunders et al. or to Chavez Jr., taken either alone or in combination, of assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones and temporary user zones;

employing the first number when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user and employing the second number when the mobile station is located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone, as recited in applicants' independent claims 25 and 31.

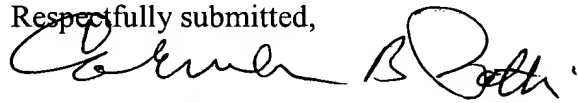
Furthermore, the Office Action does not allege that the art of record provides any teaching, suggestion, or incentive for modifying the citations to Griffith et al., Saunders et al. and/or Chavez Jr. to provide the claimed approach.

For all the reasons presented above with reference to claims 25 and 31, these claims are believed neither anticipated nor obvious over the art of record. These dependent claims are believed allowable for the same reasons as independent claims 25 and 31, as well as for their own additional characterizations.

Withdrawal of the §103 rejections is therefore respectfully requested.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, allowance of all claims pending is respectfully requested. If a telephone conference would be of assistance in advancing the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to call applicant's attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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